

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

2007 Project Evaluation Form

Instructions and Guidance

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Municipal Services
June 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
Recommended PEF Format	4
Instructions for Parts I, II, and III	5
Proponent and Project Identification and Certification	5
Project Schedule and Cost Estimate	5
Project Narrative Checklist	5
Guidance for Project Narrative	6
Project Summary	6
Public Health Criteria	7
Environmental Criteria	10
Project Effectiveness	12
Program and Implementation Criteria	13
Threshold Criteria	14

Introduction

DEP seeks to finance projects that mitigate documented impacts to public health or the environment, and for which proponents have completed comprehensive planning and alternatives analysis. Details supplied through the Project Evaluation Form (PEF) will help DEP to determine the extent to which your project meets the ideal.

Proponents seeking SRF financing for water pollution abatement projects must complete and submit one (1) paper copy and one (1) CD containing a PDF file of the completed PEF, no later than 12:00 noon on August 31, 2006, to:

Joseph E. Delaney, Deputy Director
DEP Division of Municipal Services
One Winter Street 5th floor
Boston, MA 02108.

The PEF is designed to draw out from the proponent details of Environmental and Public Health problems that exist as a direct result of polluted water. The magnitude of those problems is measured in the number of people affected and the resources directly affected by the water pollution. Beyond the description of the pollution conditions, the PEF is designed to enlighten DEP as to the manner that the proponent intends to use to address the problem, as well as the cost of that option. The best solution must mitigate the problem in a cost-effective manner, without creating consequences that are worse for the environment or public health than the problem being solved. **Proponents are urged to submit with the PEF a map of the project area with overlay of the service system and any relevant resource areas, for example the Zone II or the ACEC.**

The PEF measures the proponent's motivation for undertaking the project. The Department must ensure that the purpose of the project is to mitigate existing pollution problems as opposed to providing extra capacity that will encourage sprawl. CW SRF financing decisions will support the Administration's resolve to "Fix It First" concerning infrastructure projects. Whether the project is the product of a community's voluntarily addressing a pollution problem, or is a response to enforcement action is also evidenced.

It is important to note that the Department places great emphasis on project planning. In fact planning is a regulatory prerequisite to construction under this program. Planning allows for a structured and analytical measurement of the extent of the problem and for the development of cost effective alternatives leading to a final solution. A more comprehensive planning effort will also help to describe the efficacy of the proposed solution. A proponent whose planning efforts are less than comprehensive will, under the PEF rating system, generally score lower than a project based upon a comprehensive planning process. You will note that within Section E there is a graduated point structure favoring the more comprehensive planning efforts.

The Project schedule for any proposal must meet the following deadlines:

Local Appropriation of Project Cost	June 30, 2007
Final Plans and specifications	October 15, 2007
Completed Application	October 15, 2007

Construction Projects must adhere to the additional deadline of:

Construction Commencement	June 30, 2008
---------------------------	---------------

If the proposal's schedule does not meet these deadlines, it will not be eligible for placement on the 2007 Intended Use Plan

RECOMMENDED PEF FORMAT

Part I Proponent and Project Identification and Certification

Part II Project Schedule and Cost Estimation

Part III Project Narrative Checklist

Project Narrative

Section A Project Summary

Section B Public Health Criteria

 I Cause of Problem

 II Nature of Exposure

Section C Environmental Criteria

 I Nature of Problem

 II Resources Affected

Section D Project Evaluation

Section E Program and Implementation Criteria

Section F Threshold Criteria

Appendix A Project Site Map

Appendix B Planning Report(s) used as project basis

Appendix C Laboratory analysis and other documentation

Instructions

Part I Proponent and Project Identification and Certification

Provide the name of the Local Government Unit (LGU), the name, address and telephone number of its Authorized Representative and LGU contact (if different), and engineering consultant contact. Identify the project(s) for which assistance is sought and the river basin(s) impacted. The LGU's Authorized representative must sign the certification in item 5. Federal Employer Identification Numbers are requested. These are used by DEP in its SRF project tracking database.

For applicants proposing more than one project, separate Project Narratives and Part II and Part III forms must be completed for each project. If all of an LGU's projects have the same contact person and engineering contact, then only one Part I form should be filed.

Part II Project Schedule and Cost Estimate

Use Part IIA for construction projects and Part IIB for planning projects.

If local funding in the full amount necessary to undertake the project has already been authorized, attach a copy of the appropriate document. Otherwise, indicate the schedule for obtaining the requisite appropriation.

List the project schedule, including the date you would expect to file a loan application if the project were included on the Intended Use Plan.

Provide a detailed breakdown of the estimated technical (construction services) and construction costs. Use an **ENR Index of 7950**. If available, provide a completed engineers estimate for each construction contract. Eligibility must be consistent with DEP "Policy on Eligible Costs". Contingency should be 10% of total estimated construction cost (Project contingencies are reduced to 5% once as-bid construction costs are established). If the project includes costs for police traffic details, provide an explanation and detailed breakdown of the estimate (Note that costs for police traffic details are a separate cost of the LGU, and are not to be included in the construction contract cost).

Part III Project Narrative Checklist

While preparing the Project Narrative (described in the next section), use the checklist to help insure that all of the information relevant to establishing the project's priority rating has been documented.

Proponents should check all items that specifically apply and that can be documented as described below. The more items that are checked off, the more serious are the conditions being addressed. For each item checked, the proponent should detail in the narrative: 1) What area was looked at; 2) What was found; and 3) What was concluded. If you are working from a planning document that addresses any of the items, please provide a copy and provide specific page references where the information is detailed.

Project Narrative

The purpose of the project narrative is to allow proponents to concisely describe their understanding of the nature of the problem being addressed and how the proposed project will remedy the problem. The narrative helps to set the scene for the reviewer, providing a sense of what the proposal will address and accomplish, and provides the key areas on which the reviewer should focus. Use the item numbers in the left column of the checklist to identify responses to specific criteria.

Guidance for Project Narratives

Section A Project Summary

1. Briefly describe the objectives of the project. What water quality or public health issues are being addressed, how severe are the situations and how well have you documented the situation(s)?
2. Identify the general project area (include a **site plan/project map** of sufficient scale, with project and relevant resources overlain) and describe the scope of the project and key facilities or tasks being proposed. Describe the environmental benefit that you anticipate will result from implementation of the strategy you plan to execute.

Infiltration & Inflow Projects. Identify the area(s) to be studied, linear footage of pipe, and specific tasks proposed, following the general outline of the I/I Guidelines.

Collection System Projects. Provide the total linear footage of gravity sewer and force main, and design flows for any pumping stations. Include a tabular listing of street name/x-country segment, diameter of pipe, and the linear footage of gravity sewer, low pressure sewer and force main. The project map should show the layout of the proposed collection system with the type and diameter of pipe, direction of flow, pumping stations, roadways, the existing sewerage system and the location of any other related or interdependent projects.

In addition, for areas not designated as city or town centers, rural village districts or brownfields redevelopment areas, maps must demonstrate that at least 85% of the expected flow into the proposed system will be for flows in existence as of July 1, 1995 (see 310 CMR 44.04(1)(c) found on the DEP web site at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/310cmr44.pdf>). Designate lots occupied prior to July 1, 1995, undeveloped buildable lots, un-buildable lots, and house and lot numbers (zoning/assessors maps are suitable for this purpose.).

Projects serving areas designated as city or town centers, rural village districts or brownfields redevelopment areas can have as much as 50% of their design flow for new flows. In order to be approved by the Department, project proponents must demonstrate that the area(s) served by the project are serving areas zoned to encourage concentrated development in community centers. Areas that will be approvable include, but are not limited to 40R districts, designated growth centers as defined by the Cape Cod Commission, brownfields redevelopment sites and other areas determined by the Department to represent community centers into which a municipality is encouraging dense development as a part of a strategy to limit sprawl in undeveloped areas or outside of community centers. Project proponents must submit maps to demonstrate that at least 50% of the expected flow into the proposed system will be for flows in existence as of July 1, 1995 (see 310 CMR 44.04(1)(c)). Designate lots occupied prior to July 1, 1995, undeveloped buildable lots, un-buildable lots, and house and lot numbers (zoning/assessors maps are suitable for this purpose.). Other information regarding zoning and efforts to control sprawl must be submitted for review by the Department.

Existing wastewater flows and wastewater flows from undeveloped lots can be derived from actual water meter readings and estimating vacant lot flows using similar zoning and development. Alternatively, if the project area does not have metered water, Title 5 flows can be used to show the existing wastewater flows and expected wastewater flows from buildings and lots. Project area flows must be derived with a single consistent method. Water metered flows cannot be presented with Title 5 flows.

Nonpoint source projects that encompass community-based Title 5 inspection and upgrade programs. Include a copy of the local governmental unit's comprehensive plan of on-site system inspection, if available. (See 310 CMR 15.301(4)(c) found on the DEP Web site at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/310cmr15.pdf>).

3. For Construction stage projects, describe planning efforts that have been undertaken to develop this recommendation, including any alternative analysis. Note in the narrative the Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan or Project Evaluation Report from which the project was developed, and how the project is consistent with the Plan or Report. Please provide a copy of the report if feasible. In the alternative, provide the following photocopies from the Plans or Reports to include: 1) cover page with title, date and authoring firm; 2) page(s) with description of the water quality or health problem; 3) page(s) with a description of the recommended alternative; and 4) page(s) that summarize the costs for the recommended alternative.

Section B Public Health Criteria

I. What is the cause of the public health problem or nuisance that the project will address?

Describe the cause of the problems identified in Section B of the checklist, discussing how the problem affects the resource(s) noted.

Describe the size and character of the population threatened or negatively affected by the identified risk to public health (e.g., users of a community public water system, owners of private wells, presence of sensitive populations (schools, nursing homes, hospitals, etc.).

Describe the frequency and magnitude of the recurring problem, including exceedence of drinking water MCLs or closure of beaches.

Provide documentation, in the form of published reports of Municipal, Local, State or Federal entities engaged in Public health. Laboratory results are also acceptable. Please provide copies of the reports with page number references to the relevant information.

Definitions of items in Section B.I:

(1) CONTAMINATED STORMWATER

Means storm water runoff, snowmelt, and surface runoff that picks up pollutants and deposits them in surface waters or ground water. The proposed project must directly control the cause of the stormwater-related threat to public health via BMP controls between the catch basin and outfall (including wet weather conditions).

(2) ILLICIT CONNECTIONS

Illegal sewer connections to storm drainage systems, evidenced by dry weather data, smoke testing, I&I and SSES studies, BOH records or other official reports (This section is separate from contaminated stormwater. If both conditions exist, please describe separately.)

(3) COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW

Occurs when a single collection pipe is used to convey both storm runoff and sanitary wastes. During heavy rains or snowmelts, the overflow, which includes sewage, is discharged into a nearby water body. Provide the location and dates of the overflows and number of times DEP was notified of overflow release in the past year. Overflows as predicted by modeling acceptable if contained in DEP approved reports.

(4) WIDESPREAD SEPTIC SYSTEM FAILURE

Occurs when service area suffers 25% or more on-site septic system failures due to hydraulic breakout and/or direct discharge to groundwater. Provide board of health report or reports from local sewer authority, and street or lot location for each system breakout. BOH records or officially endorsed studies must document the widespread high groundwater inundating the soil absorption systems or cesspools. Very small lots (< ¼ acre if private well on-site and < 5,000 SF if public water is available) will be considered as indicative of failures.

Lesser points are given if 15% or more of on-site septic system are failures due to hydraulic breakout and/or direct discharge to groundwater.

(5) RAW SEWAGE BACKUP FROM MUNICIPAL SYSTEM

Chronic municipal sewer system surcharging causing sewage to back up into homes and/or private buildings. Provide board of health reports or reports from local sewer authority, date, and street address for each event. Failing septic systems do not trigger this criteria.

(6) SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW	>3/yr
" " "	>2/yr
" " "	>1/yr

A sanitary sewer overflow is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer that occurs prior to the headworks of a treatment plant. Sanitary sewer overflows include:

- Overflows or releases of wastewater that reach waters of the United States
- Overflows or releases of wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States
- Wastewater backups into buildings that are caused by blockages of flow conditions in a sanitary sewer other than a building lateral. The proponent should submit report of occurrence and location.

Describe the type of flow. i.e., from manhole? Into public areas or basements?

(7) WATER POLLUTION RELATED ODOR PROBLEM

Describe cause/source of odors

Report instances of complaints

Distances from source

Status of odor control equipment

(8) LANDFILL LEACHATE

Report extent of plume

Identify wells affected or other receiving waters affected

Provide sampling/analysis of contaminants and whether exceed drinking water MCLs.

(9) PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS MALFUNCTION

Malfunctions are considered to be malfunctions of major process units that affect permit limits

Proponent should report history of malfunctions

Note any and all NPDES limits exceeded

(10) OTHER

DEP has included usual contributing causes, but will entertain arguments for additional causes, such as may exist in individual situations. DEP reserves the right to accept or reject any arguments advanced on this question and assign any points as deemed appropriate.

II. What is the nature of the resource affected?

Please note that for questions 11-36 applicants can receive half the allotted points for preventive approaches versus remedial approaches. It is DEP's opinion that preventive approaches are important but not as critical as remediating existing problems.

The number of people exposed to pollutants as well as the means of those exposures are important determinants in the rating system. The Department seeks information to help determine the extent of the exposure. On the project site map noted in the previous section show location of resources affected (public and private drinking water supplies, private homes, public streets and parklands, etc.)

Explain how resources are being affected and to what degree by providing documentation (Watershed Management Plan, CWMP, PER, sampling and lab results, Board of Health records, etc). As a proponent, you must attempt to make direct connection between resources affected and documentation submitted.

Definitions of items in Section B.II:

(11) PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY as defined in 310 CMR 22.02 (found on the DEP Web site at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/310cmr22.pdf>) is located within the project area. Document impacts to the supply via laboratory analysis or reports. If the supply is the only source available to the supplier, please note. For groundwater supplies, documentation must consist of sampling at either the withdrawal point or within the Zone II at a DEP-DWP-approved monitoring location. In the case of nitrogen contamination, total N of 5 ppm or greater would demonstrate the existence of impact, provided that the elevated concentration can be related to the problem, considering factors such as the existence of other potential pollution sources, the location of the wells in relation to the problem area, and the strata from which groundwaters are drawn.

(12) PRIVATE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY refers to private wells within the project area that are shown via sampling analysis to be affected by waterborne pollutants. Affected wells should be pointed out on the site map. Is there any option for residents to connect to any other source?

(13) PRIVATE HOMES refers to any residence affected by sanitary sewer back-up from a municipal sewer system into the home. Some evidence of the back-up should be presented. BOH reports, or reports from the local sewer authority are acceptable documentation.

(14) PUBLIC STREETS OR PARKLANDS. Incidences in which raw sewage is determined to be flowing in areas that would increase the potential for exposure to people should be noted on the site map. Documentation from the BOH or the local sewer authority should be supplied.

(15) SWIMMING AREAS. A designated swimming area that is posted, maintained, and monitored by a health or recreation agency, that the problem to be corrected, has a documented closure(s) and the project has a potential impact on the closing of these areas.

(16) BOATING AREAS. An area of the affected water body that has identified public access points and documented impact on these locations.

(17) SENSITIVE POPULATION AFFECTED. This refers to a concentration of population which would be expected to be particularly at-risk via exposure. Applicable populations would be schools, nursing homes and hospitals served by a private well, or whose grounds are affected directly by contamination.

(18) POPULATION AFFECTED. The population within the project area and immediately impacted or served by the proposed project.

(19) OTHER

DEP has included usual receiving resources, but will entertain arguments for additional resources, such as may exist in individual situations. DEP reserves the right to accept or reject any arguments advanced on this question and assign any points as deemed appropriate.

Section C Environmental Criteria

I. What is the nature of the environmental problem encountered?

Briefly and in narrative form, describe the nature of any problems identified in the checklist, discussing the manner in which the problem affects the resource(s) noted. Describe the frequency and magnitude of the recurring problem. Provide documentation, in the form of published reports of Municipal, Local, State or Federal entities engaged in environmental protection. Laboratory results are also acceptable. Please provide specific page references within any planning document or laboratory report submitted in support of the PEF. Note only those items that you can show to be within the project area and directly affected by water pollution. Proponents should note on the project site map where the resources are located

Definitions of items in Section C.I:

(20) NPDES PERMIT EXCEEDANCE. It should indicate that they would only receive points if the proposed project impacts permit limits. An example would be upgraded disinfection to meet bacterial limits.

(21) AQUATIC TOXICITY. Project should address either (a) applicable permit limit violations or (b) receiving water toxicity problem. PEF should make connection between project and decrease in toxicity (example: addition or upgrading of dechlorination).

(22) NUTRIENTS. Defined as either (a) applicable permit limit issue (upcoming or existing) and/or (b) receiving water nutrient 303(d) impaired water for nutrients (example: upgrading to address phosphorus from WWTF or sewerage an area upstream of a 303(d) list nutrient impaired pond).

(23, 24) DISSOLVED OXYGEN and TEMPERATURE. PEF should show temperature or DO problem in receiving water and must demonstrate that the proposed project will address/mitigate problem.

(25) BACTERIA

The presence of coliform bacteria in a drinking water source, or E. coli, other coliform bacteria, or enterococcus in a water body, as determined with analytical data. The 303(d) listing of “pathogens” is acceptable data. The information presented in the PEF should provide the data and the relevant limit exceeded or threatened (permit limit, drinking water MCL, swimming (beach)).

Problems that are assumed to contribute to exposure to bacteria are CSOs, SSOs, on-site system breakouts, and on-site systems within groundwater.

(26) TURBIDITY

Suspended particles, usually sediment, in a waterbody as a result of human activity. The 303(d) list includes turbidity as a problem for some waterbodies. Examples of projects addressing turbidity include nonpoint stormwater projects and treatment of phosphorous to reduce alga growth. CSO and SSO situations are presumed to cause turbidity problems.

(27) NOXIOUS AQUATIC PLANTS

For the purposes of this PEF, “noxious aquatic plants” refers to the excessive growth of plant species in or near a waterbody, affecting the water quality and habitat. Documentation includes listing on the 303(d) list, diagnostic/feasibility studies, TMDL reports/recommendations, or DEP Assessment reports. Proposed project must in some manner mitigate the noxious weed problem.

(28) AESTHETICS

Floating solids, strong odors and discoloration of a waterbody indicate aesthetic concerns. These may be documented in the 303(d) list. CSOs and SSOs are both assumed to include floating solids. Other

demonstration of aesthetic concerns should include photos (unless odor), with accompanying report and date, location and person observing the problem. Official town reports are the appropriate documentation.

(29) OTHER

DEP has included usual environmental problems encountered, but will entertain arguments for additional causes, such as may exist in individual situations. DEP reserves the right to accept or reject any arguments advanced on this question, and assign any points as deemed appropriate.

II. What environmental resources are affected?

(NOTE: PLEASE DELINEATE AFFECTED RESOURCE AREA ON PROJECT MAP)

Definitions of items in Section C.II:

(30) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY- ZONE A is defined at 310 CMR 22.02 (found on the DEP Web site at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/310cmr22.pdf>). Generally it is the protected area in closest proximity with a surface water supply. Points are available only for Zone A or Zone B, not both.

(31) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY- ZONE I is defined at 310 CMR 22.02. Generally it is the protected area in closest proximity to a groundwater supply. Points are available only for Zone I or Zone II, not both.

(32) OUT STANDING RESOURCE WATER (ORW) is defined at 314 CMR 4.0 (found on the DEP Web site at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/314cmr04.pdf>). These waters include public water supplies and their tributaries. Vernal pools and waters protected by Special Legislation are ORWs. Proponent must demonstrate an impact to the ORW from a water quality problem within the project area.

(33) AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS (ACEC)

EOEA designates ACECs within the Commonwealth. These areas include marshlands, embayments, unique habitats, and swamps. The proponent must clearly show that it pollution source(s) are affecting the ACEC.

(34) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ZONE B is defined at 310 CMR 22.02. Generally this is the secondary area of protection surrounding the Zone A of a Public Water supply. Points are available only for Zone A or Zone B, not both.

(35) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ZONE II is defined at 310 CMR 22.02. Generally this is the secondary area of protection surrounding the Zone I of a Public Water supply. Points are available only for Zone I or Zone II, not both.

(36) COMMERCIAL FISHERY/SHELLFISH AREA. There are 303 shellfish growing areas designated by DMF, with 6 classifications ranging from “Approved” to “Prohibited”. There are also datalayers in MassGIS for “Designated Shellfish Growing Areas” and “MA DMF Lobster Harvest Zones”. Proponent will have to demonstrate that water quality improvement due to project implementation may result in expansion of area available for harvesting, or extend periods when beds/areas are open.

(37) ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT. Areas identified in the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas (available at Conservation Commissions). There are also datalayers in MassGIS, but they are only available by special request to NHESP.

(38) SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER. The 7 SSAs designated by US EPA. Shown as the “EPA Designated Sole Source Aquifers” datalayer of MassGIS. Proponent will have to successfully argue an impact to the aquifer resulting from the water quality problem.

(39) OCEAN SANCTUARY. The 5 areas described in M.G.L. c.132A, s.13. Project must be demonstrated to improve water quality entering a designated Ocean Sanctuary. Discharge does not need to be directly into an ACEC.

(40) RECREATIONAL FISHERIES/SHELLFISH AREA

Project area would include a water body whose uses have historically included recreational fishing or shellfishing. Implementation of the project would have to be expected to improve water quality sufficiently to allow for a return or expansion of the fish population.

(41) FEDERALLY DESIGNATED RIVER

Certain Federal designations impart a higher level of significance to those rivers so designated. The proposed Project would have to have a direct impact on the water quality of a federally designated river. Federal designations include Wild and Scenic, and Natural Heritage. **DEP has expanded this category to include rivers wherein stocking of Atlantic Salmon is conducted, namely the Merrimack and the Connecticut and their tributaries.** Generally, only communities bordering the main stem of the designated river are considered to have the potential for direct impact.

(42) OTHER

DEP has included usual environmental resources, but will entertain arguments for additional resources, such as may exist in individual situations. DEP reserves the right to accept or reject any arguments advanced on this question and assign any points as deemed appropriate. **(NOTE: PLEASE DELINEATE AFFECTED RESOURCE AREA ON PROJECT MAP.)** MassGIS maintains data layers for ACECs, ORWs, Surface Water Supply Protection Areas, and DEP Wellhead Protection Areas.

Sec. D Project Effectiveness

(43) How and to what extent will the project eliminate or mitigate the problem?

In the previous sections you discussed the nature of the environmental and public health problems as well as the impacts of those problems upon resources. In a brief narrative, describe how the project that you have proposed will specifically impact upon the resources and problems that you have noted. Describe how the Local Governmental Unit has the jurisdiction and overall ability to implement the solution described. The Department expects that a competitive proposal will thoroughly address applicable items below, to the best of the applicant's ability:

- a) The extent to which the project will reduce violations of water quality standards, will restore designated uses, will reduce potential adverse impacts to sensitive environmental resources.
- b) The extent to which the project will protect designated uses and sensitive environmental resources.
- c) The extent to which the project will reduce or eliminate public health problems or nuisances caused by contamination of the water or other sensitive resources.
- d) The extent to which the project will protect public health resources from contamination.
- e) Pollution sources, other than those being addressed by the project, that contribute to the problem.

The proponent's ability to tie an effective corrective action to the problems and impacts listed previously will be determined in this section. The rating points assessed to this section have significant weight, therefore the more complete the response, the higher scoring the proponent may expect in this category.

Sec. E Program and Implementation Criteria

(44) Consistency with EOE/DEP Watershed Management Plans or priorities.

This section is intended to measure the extent to which this project implements planning recommendations or implements State or Federal requirements. Information supplied by the proponent will indicate the extent to which the LGU has explored and considered various options available. Points are awarded only for one planning category.

Identify and describe how, and to what extent, the project implements or is consistent with one or more current EOE/DEP Watershed Management Plans or priorities. In the absence of an EOE/DEP Watershed Management Plan, identify and describe how, and to what extent, the project implements or is consistent with local or regional watershed protection plans or priorities, comprehensive wastewater management plans, project evaluation reports, or stormwater management plans.

Applicants should refer to the planning requirements in the CWSRF regulations at 310 CMR 44.08 (found on the DEP web site at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/310cmr44.pdf>) to determine whether the planning satisfies the criteria for comprehensive wastewater management planning. Facilities plans or comprehensive wastewater management plans more than 15 years old (completed before 8/31/91 and not updated) will be considered the equivalent of *local planning studies* in the Department's evaluation.

Attach the cover page of the planning document and indicate the date of DEP approval. Attach pertinent sections of the planning document that support the proposed project.

(45) Compliance and enforcement

Indicate if the project is related to any regulation, permit or enforcement action. In a table like the one below, list any regulations, permits, or enforcement actions that apply, including federal administrative orders, MA administrative orders, MA NONs, federal permits, MA permits, federal regulations, and MA regulations. List the type of action, subject matter, reference number, appropriate section/page related to this project and deadlines for compliance.

Type of Action	Subject	Reference Number	Section & page	Compliance Deadline(s)
EXAMPLE: Fed. Adm. Order	Order for action pursuant to Sec 308 of Clean Water Act...re: CSOs	#97-02	Sec 4 & 6, p.5-8	May 2002 June 2002
EXAMPLE: NPDES Permit	NPDES permit for WWTP discharge permit limit for toxicity	9701234	Sec II and III, p.6-9	As of 6/1/97
EXAMPLE: NON	Surcharging of sewer @ E. Main	WE-98-NON-1001	p.2	As of 6/1/98
EXAMPLE: MA Reg. 314 CMR 5.00	Groundwater discharge re: stormwater needing permit	Not applicable	Sec 5.04, pp185,186	N/A

Explain how compliance with the above action will address the environmental problem identified in the previous sections. Describe the specific tasks identified in the enforcement action that will eliminate or mitigate the problem.

(46) Multi-community or regional solution

Indicate whether the project constitutes or is a component of a multi-community or regional approach to addressing the identified environmental problem, and describe the additional benefits resulting from such an approach. Examples include: A) Host community assisting another to resolve a water quality problem.

B) Community entering into an Inter-Municipal Agreement. C) Project implementing a specific recommendation in a Regional study relative to the proposed project.

Points are available for projects that include significant I/I or stormwater recharge. The points given vary depending on whether it is in (a) a high or medium stressed basin or (b) a low stress basin so the applicant should note the stress level of basin. Also points similar to those for recharge in a high or medium stress basin should be given for those in a portion of a low stress basin that has localized stress conditions mentioned in the applicable water Management Act permit. See this site for listing of stressed basins: http://www.mass.gov/envir/mwrc/pdf/massachusetts_stressed_basins.pdf

(47) Innovative /Alternative technology

Indicate whether, and to what extent, the project utilizes Department-approved innovative/alternative technology to effectively address the identified environmental problem.

(48) Pricing system under MGL c.40, s.39J

Has the LGU implemented a pricing system for sewer services in accordance with the provisions of MGL c.40, s.39J? If so, attach a copy of the pricing system and certification that the LGU has adopted the provisions of MGL c.40, s.39J to the PEF submittal. A proponent who does not supply a copy of the certification to Ch 40 will receive no credit for this response.

(49) Commonwealth Capital Application score

Note either the approved score from the Commonwealth Capital Application (found on the OCD web site at <http://www.mass.gov/Eocd/docs/pdfs/commcapscores05060592006.pdf>) or enter "TBD". *Any applicant for SRF financing is strongly urged to submit a Commonwealth Capital Application to the Office for Commonwealth Development. Applicants with ZERO score for CommCap are at a distinct disadvantage in the competition for SRF financing.*

Sec. F Threshold Criteria
(Item Nos. 51 and 52)

An affirmative answer to either question below will disqualify a project from receiving a review.

(50) Indicate whether, and to what extent, the capacity to be provided by the project duplicates existing treatment or disposal capacity already available at an economic cost within the relevant region.

(51) Identify and describe the extent of any potential negative impacts to water quality, water quantity, or to the public health directly attributable to the project. Assess whether and to what extent the negative impacts outweigh the project's environmental and/or public health benefits.